

Attachment A

EXPLCITATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES IN
ENCOURAGEMENT OF REVOLUTIONARY PROTEST
MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

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EXPLORATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES IN
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Introduction

American representatives of radical student and Black groups, draft resistance/deserter support groups, and anti-Vietnam War organizations participate regularly in international Communist front conferences, meetings, and activities. These conferences seek both to mobilize world opinion and to encourage pertinent revolutionary protest movements. There is no evidence that they are used as covers for direct foreign Communist control of domestic movements.

The conferences discussed in this report are representative.

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World Assembly for Peace, East Berlin, June 1969

Currently, a number of U. S. delegates are attending the World Assembly for Peace in East Berlin. This gathering constitutes the de facto Eighth Congress of the World Peace Council and is a convocation of all international Communist front leaders behind a facade of some 900 invited "supporters of peace." The delegation from the U. S. consists largely of representatives of the CPUSA and CPUSA fronts, but also includes such organizations as the Women Strike for Peace (WSP), the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the Black Panthers. The WSP representatives were also invited to attend the International Women's Conference which is scheduled subsequently for Helsinki, Finland. Expenses for the trip to Helsinki are to be paid by the East German Women's Congress.

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Bratislava Conference, Czechoslovakia, September 1967

About forty representatives of various U.S. organizations (including the National Mobilization Committee Against the War in Vietnam, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Students for a Democratic Society, the American Friends Service Committee and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) met in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, with representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) and with South Vietnam National Liberation Front (NLF) officials. According to a Czechoslovak press agency report, the conference discussed "the future development in the anti-war movement." The report added that the U.S. group was organized by David T. Dellinger, Tom Hayden, and Nick Egleson (the latter two being former SDS Chairmen). The NLF delegation was headed by Mme. Nguyen Thi BINH (currently head of the NLF negotiating team in Paris and "Foreign Minister" in the recently established provisional "Government." The Czechoslovak press agency report concluded: "The Czechoslovak Peace Committee provided everything required to make this meeting possible." Soon after his return from Czechoslovakia on 21 October 1967, Dellinger led the massive "peaceful demonstration" at the Pentagon.

Ninth Youth Festival, Sofia, Bulgaria, 23 July to 6 August 1968

The American delegation consisted of 85 persons, 11 of them members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). The conference was sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students. North Vietnamese and NLF representatives were present at the Festival along with American deserters. W. E. B. DuBois Club members, through a minority of the delegation, effectively controlled it. Great propaganda attention was focused on the U.S. role in Vietnam. William Cathbert, Chairman of the American Deserters Committee in Stockholm, announced that the Bulgarian government had financed the attendance of the American deserters who held several press conferences and appeared jointly with the members of the NLF. After the conference, and in response to a Soviet request, the delegation leader (also president of the DuBois Clubs) selected eight Black delegates to tour the USSR.

Budapest Conference, September 1968

Twenty-eight Americans opposed to the war in Vietnam travelled to Hungary to meet with representatives of North Vietnam and the NLF to discuss strategy on the U.S. campuses. This meeting was arranged by David T. Dillingor, head of the National Mobilization Committee. Vernon Grizzard, former national vice-president of the SDS/USA and one of the participants, stated that this meeting centered on the Paris peace talks, on prospects of further student unrest, and on furthering unrest among U.S. military personnel. Grizzard stated that the Vietnamese gave no direction for activities in the U.S., but that they were pleased and interested in "our" plans.

Western Hemisphere Conference Against the Vietnam War,
Montreal, 23 November - 1 December 1968

This conference was first proposed by the CPUSA at a secret meeting of Western Hemisphere Communist parties during the Consultative Meeting of Communist and Workers Parties in Budapest, Hungary, 26 February - 5 March 1968. It was decided at this time to hold the conference during October when it would have the greatest impact on the 1968 U.S. elections. It was also suggested at this meeting that each country send 10 - 20 delegates, except the United States and Canada, which would be expected to send 500 - 1,000 delegates. Cus Hall, chairman of the CPUSA, stated that delegations should include representatives of anti-imperialist groups such as pacifists, church groups, and youth and trade union groups. Throughout the summer of 1968 the Communist Party of Canada (CPC) and the CPUSA worked closely together to set up the conference. A dispute arose when the CPC wanted to limit its scope to questions of Vietnam and the danger of U.S. imperialism to Latin America. The CPUSA, however, wanted to broaden its scope to include all aspects of imperialism, including its implications in U.S. domestic developments. These two positions continued to be a point of disagreement throughout the conference. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union contributed a substantial amount of funds to support this conference.

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Stockholm Conference on Vietnam Emergency Action, 16-19
May 1972

The conference was planned and requested jointly by the NLF and DRV delegations to the Paris Peace Conference. Assisting in the coordinating and setting up of the conference was the Swedish International Liaison Committee (ILC). Among the leaders of the ILC are Carl H. Mermansson, chairman of the Swedish Communist party, and Dr. John Takman, Communist head of the Swedish Peace Committee. The ILC has been partially funded by the World Peace Council.

Approximately 350-400 individuals attended from 52 nations. The primary purpose of the conference was to promote acceptance of the NLF/DRV Ten Point Peace Plan, proposed at the Paris peace talks among the world intellectual community. The NLF and the DRV reportedly hoped thereby to use the influence of these intellectuals in their respective countries to develop world opinion in support of their proposed solution to the war.

The head of the NLF delegation in Paris, Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, indicated privately during the conference that Hanoi was considering having prominent U.S. Black militants, particularly those opposed to the war, visit Hanoi some time in the next four or five months. Both the NLF and the DRV delegations showed considerable concern over the deteriorating anti-war movement in the U.S. They indicated that without public opinion in the U.S. calling for American troop withdrawal, their efforts to achieve victory would be handicapped. They urged those attending the conference, particularly those from the U. S. to revitalize the deteriorating anti-war sentiment.

Besides representatives from the NLF and the DRV, there were delegations to the conference from some other Bloc countries (GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the USSR).

The American delegation consisted of about 25 individuals representing at least eleven organizations. Two Americans addressed the conference. Professor John E. Nielands, of the University of California at Berkeley, spoke critically on U.S. "Chemical Warfare in Vietnam," and Professor Franz Schurman gave a speech on "The Nixon Administration and the Vietnam War." American

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Intellectuals in attendance included Amstel Rapaport, Noam Chomsky, and Gabriel Kolko. American organizations represented included the American Friends Service Committee, the National Lawyers' Guild, Women Strike for Peace, Resist, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, and the War Resisters' League.

International Conference of Lawyers for Vietnam, Grenoble,
France, July 1968

This conference was sponsored by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), the international Communist front in the legal and parliamentary field. Closely cooperating with IADL has been a U.S. organization called the "Lawyers Committee on American Policy toward Vietnam" (LCAPV). Among its leaders are William L. Standard and Carey McWilliams, who have been cited numerous times by the House Committee on Un-American Activities for involvement in Communist fronts. Also on the Lawyers Committee are well-known professors Richard Falk, Hans Morgenthau, and Quincy Wright. The five-man delegation representing the LCAPV worked closely with the DRV and NLF delegations, dominating the proceedings and drafting the meeting's final resolution. The LCAPV continues its activities, recently having published a "Five-Point Program to End the War in Vietnam" which it presented to the latest (16-18 May 1969) Stockholm Conference on Vietnam.

Anti-War Conferences in Japan, August 1968

In August 1968 several leftist protest organizations in Japan sponsored conferences attended by American citizens representing a broad spectrum of "New Left" groups. Sponsoring organizations differed with the conference involved but included front groups of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and the Japan Communist Party (JCP). American groups represented at the JSP conference included the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Students for a Democratic Society, Women Strike for Peace, the Socialist Workers Party, American Friends Service Committee, and the Quaker Action Group. Americans attending the JCP conferences included CPUSA members and sympathizers, representing such organizations as the Tri-Continental Information Center, the Marx-Lenin Institute, and the Concerned Citizens' Society. The following list of Americans who attended the Kyoto conference shows the variety of groups they represented:

Richard Balzer, Student, Yale University

Brad Cleaveland, Professor, University of California, Berkeley

Eldridge Cleaver, Writer, Minister of Information, Black Panther Party

Kathleen Cleaver, Wife of Eldridge Cleaver

Kenneth Cloke, Lawyer, National Lawyers' Guild

Jim Forman, International Secretary, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

Ruth Gage-Colby, Women Strike for Peace, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Fred Gardner, Editorial Staff, Ramparts

Nicola Geiger, American Friends Service Committee, Quaker Action Group

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Walton Geiger, American Friends Service Committee,
Quaker Action Group

Todd Gitlin, Former Chairman, Students for a Democratic
Society

Fred Halstead, Presidential Candidate, Socialist Workers
Party

Henry Hurlburt, Independent Activist in Peace Movement,
San Francisco Area

David Lang, Student, University of California, Los Angeles,
Correspondent, Liberation News Service, Student
Communication Network

Victor Lippit, Student, Yale University

Raymond Mungo, Liberation News Service

Barbara Reynolds, Hiroshima Friendship Center

Jeofrey Sharlet, Editor, "Vietnam GI" - Monthly Publication

Barry Sheppard, Editor, "The Militant"

Gary Snyder, Poet, Resident of Kyoto City

Donald P. Stone, Deputy Chairman, Student Non-Violent
Coordinating Committee

Walter Teague, Chairman, U.S. Committee to Aid National
Liberation Front of South Vietnam

John Wilson, Chairman, National Black Anti-War, Anti-
Draft Union.

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Havana Cultural Congress, 6 - 11 January 1962

Five hundred writers, scientists, performers, artists, journalists, and educators from 70 countries, including about 50 Americans, attended this conference. The final declaration of the congress proclaimed that armed struggle was the only road open to the underdeveloped countries of the world seeking economic development and that "North American imperialism is today the bloodstained representative of oppression, misery, economic backwardness and cultural genocide."

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was well represented. SNCC leaders contend that the conference would be important in the development of the Black movement in the United States.

Other American delegates included David Dellinger, Tom Hayden (co-founder of SDS), Robert Scheer of Ramparts, and Linus Pauling.